WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1880.

Amusements To-day. Abbey's Park Theater—The Legion of Ronor, Academy of Music-Melitoble Bijo · Opera Home-Lawn Tennis, Breaklys Pa k The tre-Othello, Malines. Footb's Theater—Camille Duly's Theater—Scotles and Fins. Mailnes. Duly's Theatre—Needles and Fins. Malines. Greed Opens Houser-Panishon Malines. Haverly's Lith St. Theatre—Prince Achiel. Malines Haverly's Athlan Sanden—Substituted Malines. Haverly's Athlan Sanden—Substituted Malines. Konter & High's Concert Hall—Copent. Badison Square Throtze-Hazel Kirks. Martingollian Concert Holl, Brookway, They, and thest Sam Fennel on Hinstelly-Brookway and 22th st. Sarony's Giller —Bernhent Art Ethibaton. Stan'ard Theater—Sharp and Pick. Theatre Combque-Malligan Guards' Nomines. Matines. Tony Pastor's Theatre-Variety. Union Square Theatre-Daniel Rochat. Wallach's Theatre—The Guruer, Wind : Theatre—Old Cress, Matines

Distrust of the Leadership of the New York Democracy.

It is not to be expected that a national party will rally its forces four years hence In harmony with the New York Democracy, without some assurance that at the last moment there will not be a fatal defection in New York city and Brooklyn, such as there was this year.

It seems to us that the easiest and at the same time the strongest and most satisfactory way in which this requisite assurance could be given would be by popularizing the organization of the party here. It is not to JOHN KELLY and Tammany Hall alone that we are opposed; but to any dictatorship of the party by any "Boss" or any "Hall." The party should be governed and controlled and managed by the numerical majority. Then it could never be sold out and never betraved.

If Tammany Hall and Irving Hall were both utterly annihilated to-morrow we believe it would be far better for the Democracy of the city, of the State, and of the country.

The leadership under which the party suffered its mortifying and unexpected defeat in 1880 can never recover the confidence it has lost.

The Busy Season at the Shops.

The shops of the city are now arranging their regular Christmas display, and in a lew days the newspapers will be crowded with advertisements of the wares which will be offered the public. There is every reason to expect that the contents of the shelves and the loads on the counters will be disposed of in greater quantity than ever before, and that the demand for articles of elegance and variety will be even larger than it was last year at Christmas time.

The extent of the holiday trade usually affords a pretty good gauge of the business prosperity of the country. It is of course always large, even in times of the greatest adversity, for people must be without money altogether to forego the luxury of making gifts at that season. But when times are good and men are doing well in their business, as they are now, it reaches an astonishing magnitude. More people are able to give, and the gifts become more valuable.

This winter, too, opens with the city fuller than ever of strangers, one of whose notions in coming to New York is to avail themselves of the opportunity of buying the rare and beautiful things which are here offered in far greater variety than elsewhere in the country. The hotels where the highest prices are charged have every room occupled. The apartment houses of the more luxurious sort are all filled, desirable furnished houses can be let more readily than ever before, and dwellings and lodgings throughout the city are at no loss to find

occupants. Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE, who of late has grown very much disgusted with New York and its ways, complains that the city la overrun with strangers and adventurers. and that this island is becoming nothing more than a mart for the sale of goods, a place from which people must escape if they wish for an enjoyable social life. He anticldition of things we get the Brooklyn bridge and the North River tunnel. The hubbub will be unendurable, Mr. WHITE fears.

But everybody is not of his mind, and the merchants certainly are in no distress because increasing facilities for transportation and a growing desire throughout the country for metropolitan pleasures are making the city more and more crowded every winter. Already Philadelphians with plenty of money to spend are coming hither to patronize our shops, so much more attractive than their own. With the time between the two cities shortened to two hours, a lady can leave Philadelphia in the morning. do her shopping in New York, and return in time for dinner. And an increasing number of people are availing themselves of the

The retail dealers are sure, therefore, to have busier times during the present month than ever before, and, fortunately, improvements in methods of manufacture, greater taste in the matters of color and form, and cheaper production, are bringing an extensive variety of articles of beauty within the reach of people who do not carry heavy purses.

If you can afford nothing more than a pretty Christmas card, that alone will sufflee for a gift. These cards are of comparatively recent introduction; but they have steadily improved, until now they are frequently of great artistic excellence in their design. And they have the merit of being so cheap that they enable the sender to convey his friendly regards at Christmas time without burdensome pecuniary expense, and the receivers can take them without feeling the sense of obligation a costly gift imposes, and which may make it, where relationship is not close, vulgar, intrusive, and imperti-

Which Shall It Be ?

It ought to be very pleasant to the mind of Gen. GRANT that the Republicans of New York and Pennsylvania should have contem poraneously formed the idea of electing him to the Senate of the United States, not as an extraordinary life Senator at large, but as a bona fide, regular Senator.

What renders this proposition more in teresting is the circumstance that, while these two States are the greatest in the Union, the Republican party has in each of them a majority in both branches of the Legislature. This fact makes it perfectly feasible to elect the distinguished candidate Either State can have him, and the only question is which gets him first.

Gen. GRANT may lawfully be el seted from either New York or Pennsylvania. The only requisi e is that he should be an inhabitant of the State at the time of his electic n. In Philadelphia he owns a house gir en to him by sundry rich men. In the scity he has hired a house. Thus it is asy for him

to be an inhabitant of eir ser of the two

with mileage. Grant's friends report that | The missionaries, as matter of fact, chiefly he now has a clear income of \$7,000 a year, and the new gift subscription of \$250,000. which is nearly completed, will add to his income about \$8,000 a year more. Thus with the pay of a Senator he will have \$20,000 a year-a great deal less than he would have got it he had been elected President for the third term, but, on the other hand, a great deal more than be would have got if he had been nominated for the third term and beaten.

One advantage of being a Senator from Now York, as compared with being a Senator from Pennsylvania, is that the mileage from this city will be considerably more than from Philadelphia. This should not be overlooked in determining which is the better State to have Gen. GRANT elected from.

Ohlo Men for the Cabinet.

While Mr. JOHN SHERMAN and Mr. CHARLES FOSTER are both running for Senator from Ohio, they are also supposed to be rival candidates for a place in Gen. GARFIELD's Cabinet. Their claims for a Cabinet office under HAYES were about equal. Mr. Sherman managed matters at New Orleans so that HAYES was counted in; Mr. FOSTER fixed things with the Southern Democrats so that after HAYES had been counted in he was allowed to stay. Mr. Sherman was rewarded with the Treasury and all that the handling of Government funds implies. Mr. FOSTER was left out in the cold. Their claims upon Gen. GARFIELD'S gratitude are likewise about equal. Mr. Shenman furnished the delegates that nominated GARFIELD. Mr. FOSTER paid their hotel bills at Chicago. The race now for the reward is pretty even; and the friends of each candidate are industriously circulating reports that the other caudidate has withdrawn.

But Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. FOSTER are not the only men who aspire to serve their country in Gen. Garrield's Administration. Old Father TAPT is anxious to get back to Washington as a Cabinet officer representing the Stalwarts. The friends of Field Marshal MURAT HALSTEAD justly believe that he has ideas on the conduct of military operations which qualify him for the War Department. The Hon. EDWARD F. Noves, who has learned diplomacy and the French language at Paris, is about ready to come home and take charge of our affairs of state. Many admirers of Deacon RICHARD SMITH are firm in the conviction that that truly good man, having been accused through the intrigues of his wicked partners of defrauding the United States mails, should be vindicated by appointment as Postmaster-General, Even Private Dalzeln's modest ear would not fail to respond to a call sufficiently loud to be audible.

Ohio is a large, prosperous, and enterprising State. Whether its material is thick enough to spread out over the whole country, without showing thin in spots, has been for some time a leading issue in American politics. This seems to be a good time to try the experiment and settle the vexed question forever. By a coincidence as striking as it is fortunate, the Ohio names already mentioned easily arrange themselves into the following group:

For Secretary of State-The Hon EDWARD P. Norrs of For Secretary of the Treasury-The Hon. John Shankay

For Secretary of War-Field Marshul MCRAY HALSTRAD

For Secretary of the Navy-Private Darsell of Ohio. For Secretary of the Interior-The Hon. CHARLES FORTER For Postmaster-General-Deacon Richard Smirn of the

For Attorney-General-Father ALPRONSO TAPT of Ohio. Either let all these good and great Ohio men have a place, or let Gen. GARFIELD surprise and tickle the country by making up a Cabinet without one Ohio man.

Putting It in the Wrong Place.

The different religious denominations in this country are now expending more money than ever on foreign missions. Their receipts during the last year were exceptionally large, and they anticipate that they will be still heavier next year. The con tinued prosperity of the country gives them assurance of richer revenues, and all the missionary societies are therefore making arrangements to extend their work at

the heathens and increase its cost. At this time, too, when the contributions of the churches for missionary purposes are more liberal than in the past, a very considerable share of the students in the theological seminaries are looking forward to work in the missionary field. Their imaginations are stirred by the thought of converting the heathens to Christianity. They are fascinated by what they conceive to be the adventurous character of the life of a missionary in the East, and clerical labor at

home seems uninteresting in comparison.

It is easy to understand why young men in dull divinity schools should feel in this way. For them the career of a missionary is the career of a Christian soldier going forth to conquer in strange lands, while the minister at home has before him monoto nous tasks. They may talk differently, and may deceive themselves into thinking that their motives are different, but the longing for adventure has most to do with their adoption of heathen evangelization in preference to home teaching. Even the selfsacrifice which they imagine is before them gives zest to their intended employment.

It is not surprising, therefore, that so many of our theological students are looking forward eagerly to the time when they shall be planted among the heathens. They are mostly young men without money, and of little experience of men and things. They have a very limited range of knowledge, and are exceptionally ignorant of the world as it actually is; and so far as intellectual abilities and common sense go, are usually be low the average of college students. They want to travel, and welcome the opportunity of travelling at the expense of missionary societies, while the novelty of the promised experience allures them. Of course other and higher motives may enter in oftentimes, for foreign missions draw to them some of the best elements of the theological eminaries; but they also take, as travellers in the East can testify, some of the poorest lements, certainly in an intellectual sense

The number of young women who are going out to convert the heathens is also now large. They are enlisted as teachers. and if they are at all attractive, are pretty certain to be in demand as wives soon after their arrival in their appointed fields. Even in the long voyage out-a sea voyage is peminarly favorable to love making - the play havoc with the hearts, or their fellow oyagers; for flirta on shipboard con-

ineted bysionary maidens are not es tinknown. Anyway, the churches are never tacking in recruits for the army of female teachers for the heatnens.

noth young men and young maidens go out, as a rule, with an entire misconception of what is before them on their arrival. They do not land among savages, or people to whom they are intellectually superior, as they expected. Instead they find intelligent and crifical people, who feel that those who The salary of a Ser ator is \$5,000 a year need of conversion as they do themselves. come to convert them stand in as much

confine their labors of Christian propagandism to the very poor of the countries to which they go; and the arguments which best appeal to them are those addressed to their stomachs. Therefore the so-called converts in China are generally known as Rice Christians. They are Christians so far as getting free rations from the missionaries is concerned, and that is about as far as most of them go.

The trouble about the missionaries is that they themselves very rarely give the people at home who support them correct ideas as to their work. We have to look to lay travellers for trustworthy reports. It is not too much to say that these reports justify the inference that the practical results accomplished, the improvements effected in the heathens, do not amount to enough to make the enormous expenditure on missionary work a profitable investment.

Take the case of Japan, for instance. Miss ISABELLA L. BIRD, an English lady, has lately published a volume of travels in Japan, which is of unusual interest both because of the unbeaten paths she pursued and her clearness as an observer and cleverness in describing what she saw. Miss BIRD spent much of her time in the great centres among missionaries, and carefully studied their methods. She does not seem to be very hopeful of them. Instead of discovering healthy improvement in the converted Japanese, she found a deterioration in the manners of those who had been long under missionary influence.

Moreover, we are as home in a condition, so far as religion is concerned, very like that of Japan; and if the Japanese need conversion to Christianity, we need it just as much. In Japan, according to Miss BIRD, "skepticism is rampant among the educated classes." So it is with us. Japan, she says, is "an empire with a splendid destiny for its apex and naked coolies for its base, a bald materialism its highest creed and material good its goal, reforming, destroying, constructing, appropriating the fruits of Christian civilization, but rejecting the tree from which they sprung."

With a slight change of terms, would not this description of Japan apply equally to the United States? We preach a Christianity we do not practise. Both within and without the Church, doubt prevails. The creed of materialism is the only creed of the great mass of the people, so far as the actual ordering of their lives is concerned, and the faith of Christianity is rejected.

This condition of things at home must paralyze the efforts of missionaries among the heathen. They are engaged in proclaiming a faith which is practically set at naught in their own country, and which is exemplified neither in their own lives nor in the lives of other Christians with whom the heathens are brought in contact. No wonder the missionaries fail to improve the manners of the Japanese under their influence, but rather cause them to deteriorate.

Under such circumstances, with infidelity prevailing to an extent never before known the great work to which the Church should give itself with complete absorption is that of really converting the United States to Christianity. The millions it expends on the heathen in the East are needed for home evangelization, for a large part of our people have no religion at all. They are neither Christians nor anything else unless materialists. When Christianity has conquered here, then the time for spreading it hence over Asia and Africa will have come, and every traveller abroad will be an efficient missionary.

The Politicians' Party ?

In some very interesting remarks on parties, the New York Times is led to affirm that the Democracy "is preëminently the party of that class of politicians who live by politics."

Now, considering that the Democrats have been continuously defeated in every general election for the last twenty years, and that the Republicans have held all the centres of power for this long period-only a few State Governments being now and then controlled by the Democrats-we must maintain our opinion that the great majority of the baser elements have long since ne over to Republicanism. those who hold with the Democracy must do so from sincere principle and conviction of duty.

But the mass of each party are sound at heart. In this fact is the hope of free institutions.

Worrying About the Cabinet.

It is amusing to see into what a fever the community can be wrought as to who shall constitute the next Cabinet; and vet we doubt whether one man in a thousand can name, off hand, all the men who constitute the present Cabinet, any more than they can name, off hand, the tweive aposties, which not every clergyman can do.

And that suggests the idea that if people will go to work and learn the names of the twelve apostles, and follow the lives of cleven of them, by the time that lesson is fully learned the appointments to Mr. Gar-FIELD's Cabinet will have been officially announced, and all worry on the subject will have been avoided.

When Mr. SEWARD proposed the purchase of Alaska, he did not seem so carnest to set forth its claims to admiration on account of its furs and its fish as its wonderful wheat-growing and other agricultural advantages. He dwelt upon the genial warmth of the climate and on Alaska's farming felicities with much unction. In like manner, M. DE LESSEPS now speaks of the Panama Canal, not so much with reference to its uses as an interoceanic highway as to its charms as a beautiful place of residence, since "the Atlantic and Pacific breezes will make it the healthiest region in the world." M. DE LESSEPS, like Mr. SEWARD, doubtless has learned that obvious views and considerations find plenty of people to discuss them; he re serves his eloquence for advantages not so paipable to the ordinary observer.

The time for Long Island to awaken from its long sleep has come. So said Mr. AUSTIN Connin to a reporter on Monday.

It has been a long sleep indeed. It is, indeed, high time for this sleeping beauty of an island to wake up and enter upon the enjoyment of her rich heritage.

The wheat crop of the year is estimated at 480,000,000 bushels, against 449,000,000 bushels in 1879. The findleations are that the home and foreign nomand will leave us little surplus. much tess than was anticipated in the early summer, provided prices are maintained somewhere about the raling figures.

Mrs. Lanorer, the "Jersey Lily," is coming america. She will meet hand-sincer women before the as walked three squares on Brend way. - Oversant this de-But let her wait till she gets to Cincinnati The handsomest women in this world arothere

The functions of the modern newspaper are growing multifarious. JAY GOULD'S Tribune has issued an extra, telling people how knit their own stockings. But, after ail, the handlest and most economical way is to buy them already knit, since, for practical pur-poses, machinery is doing the work nowadays far better than JAY GOULD can teach his readers to do it. There are some things which are not worth the doing, and one of them, it seems

to us, is the knitting of your own stockings, Still, if anybody wants to do it, JAY GOULD will tell him the sort of stitches to take

One cause of gratitude was overlooked by New Yorkers and Brooklynites on Thanksgiving Day-namely, that another twelvemonth had gone by without the arrival of the dreaded, often-prophesied, and probably inevitable ferry boat disaster on the East River.

If HANLAN had written a great poem, painted a great picture, composed a great opera, put forth a new system of philosophy, or extended the frontiers of science, does any one imagine that his fellow townsmen of Toronto would have been as eager as they are to pay him civic honors? Notwithstanding all their churches, schools, libraries, art galleries, academies of music, and other outward and visible signs of an intellectual and asthetic civilization, the men of the nineteenth century are, in some important respects, very like the men whom Homen knew

Suppose any seventeenth century Saran BERNHARDT had been rash enough to adventure her person and art within the jurisdiction of the town of Boston in Corron Mathem's time! What sort of a reception would she have and? Luckily for the actual Saran, the Boston of 1880 has very little in common with that elder, Puritanic Boston to which the Reverend COTTON MATHER used to hold forth from the North Church pulpit.

The use to which Dr. LE MOYNE's crematory was put, a few days since, in the burning of the body of Mrs. Noves, suggests that cremation has probably passed out of the do main of sensationalism into that of quiet individual employment. There is little chance a present of its being generally adopted; but no doubt here and there persons have made each other mutual pledges of cremation, as was the case with Mr. Noves and his wife. filment of these vows, Dr. LE MOYNE's cre matory will doubtless prove accommodation sufficient.

The concurrence of DISHAELI'S "Endymion" and Prussian ostracism brings the Jews once more to the front as a sensation of the hour. Were the season summer the annual Saratoga and Coney Island grievances might emphasize the sensation

It looks now as if branch Land Leagues will be the favorite form that American sympathy with Ireland will take during the coming winter. These organizations are multiplying everywhere, and the movement may yet have a run as great as Fenianism had in its day.

"Ohlo men," says Field Marshal MURAT HALSTEAD, "should always travel with swalow-tailed coats in their gripsacks. There is no telling when they will be invited to a state dinner." This is the way in which Field Marshal MURAT HALSTEAD attempts to belittle the official honors recently paid to Deacon RICHARD SMITH of the Cincinnati Gazette. He cannot ig nore the fact that Deacon RICHARD SMITH has been officially honored for his true goodness. and so he sneers at it. Fie! Field Marshall This covert jealousy is worthy of the wicker partners. How much more creditable it would be to frankly array yourself with THE SUN and all the other admirers of true goodness, who are everywhere rejoicing over the event.

The Utica Herald asks what to do with money. Put it where it will do the most good.

New Pallas now usurps the place of Lough Mask as the prominent scene of activity in the Irish land question. With two companies of infantry, two troops of cavalry, and two guns required to secure the building of one police hut, no wonder that New Pailas becomes for time a place of interest,

Toronto has begun her movement to honor HANLAN. Perhaps, in view of the contemplated satch with LAYCOCK, it might be well to wait a few weeks before completing the movement But, after all, however that match may go, HAN LAN has airendy deserved so well of his townsmen that he merits some testimonial of practical congratulations,

TRAVELLERS ON THE HIGH BAILS. ome of the Grumbling that They Do and the Suggestions inni They Make.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Not a few the ticket sellers on the elevated railroads are guilt f awindling women in a contemptible way. If a woman outs down a ten-cent biece during the five-cent hours the change is not given to her promptly, and in many asses she thoughtlessly passes on without it, thus pay ten cents for a five-cent tieset. The difference coes it the self-cents for a five-cent tieset. The difference coes it the self-cents in resulting his counts he is only required to turo in as much money will cover the face while of the tackst sold. The true not often trief on then, I suppose, but women are tournmon victims of it, and it is safe enough for the relationship. cais who practise it, because they can give you the chance, with the question why you delon's waitfor it at first, if you return to the window. This is not a facility charge, and your women readers, particularly Sixth avenue shoppers, will bear me out in making it. Mas II. St. G.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will the managers of To the character all roads please issue an order prohibiting the use of slang by the employees? For instance: I was going up town on the Third avenue line, the other night, in a car that was suddenly filled up with Free Masons from a lodge meeting. There were no ladies in the car, and some of these men becan to samoke. One of the train men fold them to stop, which was all right. But how did be express himself? Oh, horribly.

he express himself? Ob. horribly.
"Ef yer don't put out them cinars," he said, with a More accent, "I'll put you out—an'd on't yer ferritit."
Now, I am a man or delicate senability, and such language shocks me beyond excression.

ALKON.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Se: Can't some method be devised for avoiding the laborious changes of cars on the east side lines? I recently journeyed from Brooklyn to the Grand Central depot. Saying nothing of my tedious the Grand Central depot. Saying nothing of my regions the heater and istractional experiences, let me begin with the light road. I climbed to the elation at Follow street amount of the heater of the saying many the light of the light of the depot of the control of the light of

To the Epiron or The Sus-Sir: Please permit me. to the Euros of the Sussessible Press permit me, through The Sus, to demand trains on the Sixth avenue road Sunday torenoons. None are now run between midnight of Fathriday and norm of Sunday. This cause greating-invendence to thousands. Eight The Trainer. To the Euros of The Sussessible What has become of all the noise-deadening devices that we used to hear so much about? The Metropolitan Company bought one or more patent, and promised to do something for the unappy dwellers slong the line, but the cars rattle and bang unmitigatedly. This subject should be attributed.

To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir Passengers on the ele round railroads sadly need instruction in the laws of inertia and momentum. Their ignorance on these subjects causes an unpleasant josting and loss of equilibrium, whenever the cars stop, among those who are standing. They intuitively brace themselves to suit the rapid methon of the cars, and then, when the speed is sinckened on approaching a station, they don't know how to accommodate their legs to the altered conditions. So they go bouring acquisit one another and tomplies

To the Epiron of The Sus-Sir: The Third, Sixth, and Eighth avenue surface companies can afford to run car Eighth avenue surface companies. How riductions it is, then, to suspend traffic on the west side elevated reads at mid-light, the tare being ten cents, on the side that money would be lost by accommodating the public? Give us trains all night.

A President is Not of So Much Account. From the Onetimati Commercial.

Somebody will of course introduce a bill into Congress this winter to make the Presidential term six years. Gov. Pound of Wisconsin is, we believe, the man, Of course the hill will not pass. It ought not to pass. It e Presidential term is changed at all, let it be made two years, to correspond with the duration of a Congress There would be some sense in that. With such a change we might possibly stand a third term. It is bigh tim in Americans divested themselves of the stupid surer inton that there is a special awfulness about the Chic Magistracy. We co not use hely oil on our Presidents.

Does Parson Newman Play High Low Jack The Rev. Dr. John P. Newman is greatly be-

oved by the firant family, and visits them almost every ay at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Thave been assured that c frequently plays seven up with the General, and the aly clerical aspect of his side of the table, to distinguis the other, is the absence of aglass of whiskey

The dectrines of the Roman Catholic faith are set forth with knowledge and temperance i Simulating Blocks Made Stepping Stones on the Road t the Catholic Farta," by the Rev. James J. Moriarty (Catholic Publication Society). Pather Moriarty treats of the Mass, the Confessional, Purgatory, Infallibility, the Baints, and the Virgin. He says he puts no faith in mere controversy, but believes in clear explanations, and his valume is composed according to this view.

THE POLITICAL KALEIDOSCOPE,

Composing the Committees of the Next Senate WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 .- There is much in erest manifested in political circles concerning the organization of the next Senate, and es-

pecially the arrangement of its committees. As the next Senate does not meet till March, this anxiety may seem premature. But it is no more premature than is the trouble Gen. Garleld is giving himself about the composition of his Cabinet, lest his Administration be torn in pieces by factional fouds, or the sleepless devotion of Gen. Arthur to the study of parlia mentary law, so as to fit him to preside over a body where tie votes will abound.

The Democrats have a majority of 9 in the resent Senate without including David Davis. In March, 1879, when they found themselves it control of the Senate for the first time since the outbreak of the rebellion, they followed Republican precedents and took possession of all the committees excepting a few of little impor ance. Of the 28 standing committees the Democrats control 25; of the 13 select commit tees they control 10; of the 4 joint committees they control the whole. Those in which they bear sway shape all the legislation and other business of the Senate, and thus exert great influence upon the Government. The 6 in which the Republicans have the chairmanships are of small consequence, and are always conceded to the minority as a tender of courtesy. The Republicans now claim that by shrewd manage ment, some concessions, and a few bargains they will be able in March next to regain pretty much all their former power over the commit tees and business of the Senate; and that this

much all their former power over the committees and business of the Senate; and that this, with a majority in the new House of Representatives, will restore to them complete ascendancy in all branches of the Government.

Such an achievement would bring infoortant results in its train. The stake is worth playing for, and the Republicans have resolved to win it, and are already planning their campaign. They have selected the ground whereon to fight the main battle, and the following is its outline:

If no unexpected events occur is the election of Senators the coming winter, the new Senate will consist of 37 regular Republicans, 36 regular Democrats, and Judge Davis of himos, Gen. Mahone of Virginia, and Gov. Brown of Georgia. Judge Davis is an Independent, and votes sometimes with one side and sometimes with one side and sometimes with the other, and he may be expected to do the fair thing as he understands it. He never enters the caucus of either party. Gen Mahone is an anti-Bourbon Democrat. He has declared that he shall not take part in the Democratic caucus, nor be bound by its decrees, but shall act according to his judgment on all subjects. Gov. Brown fills the unexpired term of Gen. Gordon. At the election he was supported by all the Republicans in the Legislature and by a portion of the Democrats, and his success was due to this coalition. He was on the Confederate side during the war, but has since been an unstable, wavward politician. The course he will pursue in the Senate may determine the character of its committees. Indeed, the Republicans ciaim that with such materials to work upon they can mould the committees. Indeed, the Republicans ciaim that with such materials to work upon they can mould the committees as they blease. The usual mode of forming the

the Bepublicans claim that with such materials to work upon they can mould the committees as they please. The usual mode of forming the committees is for the dominating party in the Senate to go into caucus and select the majority of the members of each committee (with the exceptions above mentioned), and for the minority party in the Senate to hold a caucus and name the rest of the members on the several committees; and then the Senate, by a merely formal vote, appoints the committees as thus made up.

In March next an important question may In March next an important question ma-spring up at the very threshold of the new Senate, viz., Which party has the majority, and therefore, according to precedent, has the righ-to initiate and coutrol the proceedings to framing the committees? The Republicans ever vigilant, audacious, and aggressive, insis-tant they have this right. It would seem that they will be able to muster 37 members in thei-caucus, while the Democrats can count only 3 in theirs. But there stand the three outside they will be able to muster 37 members in their caucus, while the Democrats can count only 35 in theirs. But there stand the three outside members—Davis, Mahone, and Brown. Now, suppose the Republicans so arrange the committees in caucus that the programme is satisfactory to one of the outsiders, then his vote in combination with their 37 would make 38, which is just half the Senate. If, upon this showing, the 35 Democrats and the other two outsiders should unite and vote against the Republican programme, it would make at it, and then Vice-President Arthur could cut the knot by the casting vote in favor of the Republicans. There is good authority for saying that the Republican leaders in the Senate have examined this ground carefully, and believe they can carry their programme through, but only by allowing the Democrais a liberal share in the committees. It is confidently asserted that neither Davis, Mahone, nor Brown will vote with the Republicans on this question except upon that condition.

The possible contingency of unseating Kellogg of Louisiana this winter and putting a Democrat in his place has been considered. It is believed that this will not be done. If it should be, it will be necessary for the Republicans in March to draw to their aid in the matter of the committees two of the three outside Senators. They appear to feel confident that they can even then win the victory by concessions to a small body of Democrats.

tors. They appear to be conduct that they can even then win the victory by concessions to a small body of Democrats.

But aside from the subject of the committees, it may be presumed that a Senate thus made up will pass through some stormy scenes, and that the authority of Gen. Arthur will occasionally be invoked to quell the tempest.

POLITICS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Business Men Moving in Behalf of the Ring. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.-The city of Philadelphia is more hopelessly in the power o' political Bosses than any other municipality in the Union, and it is probable that no people ever bore the yoge of oppressive Ring rulers with more patient submission than the long-suffering men of the Quaker City. Philadelphia is governed exclusively by Republicans; the Mayor is a Republican: in the Select Council there are 25 Republicans and only 6 Democrats while in the Common Council there are 71 Republicans to 12 Democrats, and, with the single exception of the Comptroller, every head of a department, whether elected by the people or by Councils, or appointed by the Governor, is a

Republican. The last Democratic Mayor of Philadelphia was the Hon. Daniel M. Fox. who went out of office on the 1st of January, 1872. On that date the total debt of the city, funded and floating. was \$48.794.864; at the commencement of the present year it was \$72,264,575, an increase of \$23 469,731 during the time that the presen Mayor, Wm. S. Stokley, has been in office, During the three years that Mayor Fox was in office the departments cost \$17.421.081 to run them. During the first three years Stokley was in office the cost of the departments \$23,228,040. During the nine years that Boss Stokley has been Mayor of Philadelphia the departments cost \$72.898.211, while for the nine years preceding the first election of Stokiey the aggregate cost of the departments wa \$41,937,146, or \$30,961,065 less than during the same period under Stokley.

Public attention has never been called to these comparative statements, and they are given to the thousands in this city who daily read THE SUN because of the efforts now being made by the Business Men's Committee of One Hundred all Republicans, to boost Boss Stokley for an-Three years ago the Independent Republicans

of Philadelphia made heroic efforts to defea Mayor Stokley for a third term. They piaced Mr. Joseph L. Caven in nomination against him, but, owing to a few commercial Democrate in one or two wards of the city, Stokley was elected by a majority of 2.866 in the largest vote ever cast for Mayor in the city; this was 13,000 less than the majority cast for Hayes three months before that election. The citizens' candidate, Mr. Caven, had done more to establish a new era of reform in the management of our municipal affairs than any other man to Poil adelphia, but his defeat and the election of Mayor Stokley were due more to John Weish, ex-Minister to England, and Bill McMullin than to any other of our public or private eitizens. McMullin's ward gave Horatio Sev mour 3.300 majority over Grant, and the result was not disputed; it gave Stokley a majority of 400 over Caven, who had been tormally combated by the Democratic party, and John Purio Welsh, ander date of Nov. 15, 1876, wrote a letter to Hon. Wm. 8, Stokley requesting him to again allow his "name to be tresented to the people of Philadelphia as a candidate for the office of Mayor, for which you have proved yourself so competent, and which you have administered with so much integrity and henor."

The facts above recited were known to John Welsh, A. J. Drexel, the late Adoich E. Borie, and the other 400 whose names followed that of John Welsh in his letter to Stokley; and as the most of these men are again moving in the matter of a lourch term for Stokley, it seems an appropriate time to call public attention to what Mayor Stokley has accomplished; and although it is a roundabout way to do it through Tag. Sun, yet the daily papers of this city seem to be afraid to tackle anything that Messrs. Weish, Drexel, et al. favor. was not disputed; it gave Stokley a majority of

CASTING THE ELECTORAL FOTE.

Article IL of the Constitution of the United States declares that "the Congress may determine the line of chosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States," Accordingly, Congress assed a law, approved March 1, 1702, which in par-

reads as follows:

"Section 2. And be in further encored. That the electors shall mee and give their votes on the said first Wednes' day in December, at such place, in such State, as shall be directed by the Legislature thereof."

Some years after the passage of this act, Article II of the Constitution was amended, but the provision of the law of 1792, fixing the date of the electoral vote, has never been altered; to-day, therefore, the electors in very State of the Union will east their votes for Presi-

dest and Vice President.
The historical record of the electoral votes from the aundation of the Government forms an interesting study For the first term, three States did not vote-New York. which had not seasonably passed an electoral law, and North Carolina and Bhode Island, which had not ye adopted the Constitution. The growth in the number of oting States from ten to thirts eight has been secom

As is well known, from 1780 to 1804 the electors voted for President and Vice-President on the same ballot, the person receiving the highest vote being announced as President, and the one next highest as Vice-President. In 1789 the total number of votes was 69, all of which were cast for George Washington. They were distributed in is way: Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Virginia cach; Connecticut and South Carolina, 7 each; Mary land and New Jersey, 6 each; Georgin and New Hamp shire, Searn; Delaware, 3. John Adams, for the second place, and 34 voices; the rest were divided among ten can idates. Adams thus became Vice-President.

In 1792 the whole number of electors was 132, and all oted for Washington. Adams, for second pluc otes; George Clinton, 50; Jefferson, 4; Burr, 1. was again chosen Vice President. Vermont and Kentucky had now come into the Union, making fifteen States. The votes were distributed in this way: Virginia, 21; Massachusetts, 18; Pannsylvania, 15; North Carolina and New York, 12 cach; Connecticut, 9, and so down In 1706 Tennessee had come in, and the whole number of electors was 138. John Adams received 71 votes Jefferson, 68; Pinckney, 50; Burr, 30; Samuel Adams of Massachusetts, 15; Ohver Elisworth of Connecticut, 11, and the rest were divided among seven candidates Adams therefore became President and Jefferson Vice

In 1708 occurred the memorable tie vote. The total number of electors was again 128. Jefferson and Burreach received 33 votes; Adams had 65, and Pinckney, 64; Jay had 1. It was quite evident that the parties had now consolidated upon regular nominees for President and Vice-President, and that the constitutional provision glways put its own two candidates in rivalry for the higher place. On appealing to the Congressional vote, as provided for by the Constitution, Jefferson, on the thirty sixth ballot in the House of Representatives, be came President, and Burr became Vice-President. Then the twelfth amendment to the Constitution was made, guarding against such predicaments thenceforth.

For twenty-four years thereafter there was little in the

electoral voting out of the common. In 1804 Jefferson and Clinton were elected President and Vice-President by 162 votes each sgainst 14 each for C. C. Pinckney and Rufus King. Ohio had now entered the Union. In 1808 the vote was: Madison, 122, and Clinton, 113, against 47 each for Pinckney and King, with some scattering—the total vote being 176, as before, except that there was one vacancy. In 1812 the vote was 128 for Madison, and 131 for Elbridge Gerry, against 80 for De Witt Clinton and 80 for Jared Ingersoll. In 1816 it was 183 for Monroe and D. D. Tompkins, against 34 for the persistent Rufus King and a scattering of candidates for Vice-President, Mr. John E. Howard being highest. Louisiana and Indiana had now come in. In 1820 occurred the overwhelming vote of 231 for Monroe against I for J. Q. Ad. ms, cast by New Hampshire, whose other seven votes went to Mon roe. D. D. Tompkins received 218 for Vice-President, with 14 scattering. Alabama, Mississippi, Illinois, Mis-

sour, and Maine had now been taken in.
In 1824 a memorable strif- occurred. The whole number of electors was 201—no new States, but a new census pportionment. Andrew Jackson, for President, had 99 Q. Adams, 84; W. H. Crawford, 41; Henry Clay, 57. Representatives, where the race was not to the swift, or the second candidate, adams, was elected on the first ballot by States. John C. Calbeun had received 182 electoral votes—Virgima, Olno, Connecticut, Missouri, and Georgia casting all their votes against him, and a few other votes from divided States also going to othe large majority.

In 1828 the vote was Jackson, 178; and Calbonn, 171; usinst 83 each for Adams and Rush, and 7 for Smith as Vice-President. In 1832, it was 210 for Jackson and 189 for Van Buren, spainst 40 for Clay and John Sergeant, thile Pennsylvania cast her 30 for Vice-President William Wilkins. That year South Carolina gave | er 11 votes to Floyd of Virginta and Lee of Massachuse while Vermont gave her 7 to William Wirt and Ar Eilmaker. The Anti-Muson party was then active In 1836 there was another nuusual occurrence. Arkan

sas and Michigan had come in. The total nu electors was now 294, with 148 a majority. Fo dent, Van Buren had 170, against 73 for Harrison, 26 for Hugh L. Waite, 14 for Webster, and 11 for W. P. Man cum; but R. M. Johnson got only 147 for Vice-President or one less than a majority, on account of Vicama, with er 23 votes, bolting him. The Senate, however, elected ion by 33 votes against 16 for Granger.

In 1840 the Whize made a sweep, and the vote was 234 or Harrison and Tyler, against 60 for Van Buren as Presient, with 48 for Johnson as Vice-President, 11 for Tage well, and I for Polk. In 1844 it was 170 for Polk and Dallas, against 105 for Clay and Frelinghnysen, New York's 30 votes turning the scale. In 1848 it was 163 for avior and Fillmore, against 127 for Cass and and Granem. In 1850 it was 174 for Buchanan and Breckurridge, against 114 for Fremont and Dayton, and 8 for Fillmore and Donelson. In 1880 it was 180 for Lincoln and Hamlin, 7d for Lone and Breckinridge, 30 for Bell and Everett, and 12 for Douglas and Johnson. That year he peculiarities of the electoral system were strikingly Bustrated in the tact that Douglas, with 1,375,157 page far votes, got only 12 electors, while Breckingles with 845,763 penular, got 72 electors, and Bel, with 589,581, got 29 electors. That year New Jersey gave 4 of her Sectoral votes to Lincoln and 3 to Douglas, the latter, in

addition, receiving only those of Missouri.
In 1864, the wore was taken amid the war for secession here were 81 variancies in the electoral vote. The remainder went 212 for Lincoln and Johnson, and 21 for Grant and Coltax, and 80 for Seymoor and Stair, with 25 vacancies—the latter being the votes of roke his electoral vote into 42 for Hendricks, 18 for B other candidates got a new votes each. Three votes of Georgia, 6 of Arkansas, and 8 of Louisiana for Greeley were rejected. Messacti gave 6 votes for Hendricks, 8 for Brown, and 1 for Davis. In 1876 countred the unpresidented Electoral Commis-

tion, by whose operation 186 elections votes were connect for Hayer and Wiseler, and 184 for Tutten and Hendricks. Such is the council of the operations of the system from the foundation of the Government to this day.

Proposing to Make Him a Real Senator. From the Surmout Republican. Gen. Grant is eligible for Senator from New ork. With touching and Grant, New York would be the impace State in the Senate.

What Shall be Done with Le Duct And must be Due be lest! Our dear be Due be lost!

If this is so, and he must co. Ten thousand men the why will know. Nor stop to count the cos And must be the depart? Our dear Le Duc depart? If he must leave, then Hayes will grieve

From his postic heart. And no more native tea? What! no more native les? Must China still our teapet hi For lack of genius, care and skill? Oh, how can such things be?

And Siegers many a sigh will beave

Can Garfield save us now! Will Gordand save us now! His bired man proclaims his plan As doing at the work is can Fallencis Haves from grace,

Palien so far from grace! He might have made, a one work of trade, Wittern, which his atmen pluries for Weight lands for Day 10 phase. Leabant by prostered off;

He security perconnect off, With black and process, exacts white a Linguistic clarify in confly this, And are becomes in clarify When the the coming took,

The new following in casts.
His mediants have two expetted plants,
While Boyers will the proven shall change
Orders be fore and large. Somer or later a nemberted only will develop a re

Buy the current number of Andrews' American Queen to communes. The Chaplain of the Fleet, by Walter Beaant and James Rice.—Ads.

BUNKEA WA.

... The Diritto says that the Italian Minis-

-The six Methodist churches of Detroit

er of Finance has prepared for the abelition of the forced paper currency. He will contract a large foreign loan,

-The death was lately announced of Gen. Low, son of Str Hudson, Napoleon's cu-tedian at St. Helens, whose wife was one of the New York De Laneys -The Matrimonial Benefit Association is

a Cincinnati institution. There are 201 members, and each gets \$1.000 at marriage, all the rest letter assessed \$5. -The Gaulois announces that "the preiptions of supreme shis terms, by prohibit giving an arm to a lady under any other circumstances than on enter-

-Some tar is kept hot in a kettle on the C monor at Meeker. Mion., the residents taking turns at watching the fire. The far is to be used on a man who is off on a welding tour with his nices, if he proves bold

-The Jesuits having attempted to redater Portugal, whence they were expelled in 1759, the Gov. ernment has instructed the provincial and colonial Gov erners to watch over the strict substreament of the decree of 1934, abolishing all religious maters. -The Rev. James Hartnett preached a ermen at Davidvide, ark, on the duty of paying debts

grouptly. "So much for sentiment," be said, many, "and the hard fact is that this church owes me \$500, and -The publishing house of Tegg & Co. has dissolved partnership, and the whole stock, amo to 100,000 volumes, is to be sold. The Tegg part of the

house is one of the eidest flows in London, extending -The three Roman Catholic churches of Toronto have gone into the risky business or comforting savings banks. These are small institutions, however, and are intended to encourage little hourds. The banks are open only on Saturday evenings, and the total amount on deposition about \$15,000.

-During the siege of Candahar meat and water were plentical, but beer and Scotch whiskey were more precious than rubies. At the sale of Gen. Brooke's effects a bottle of the former was knocked down to a -A finely dressed young woman was the

complainant in a Washington Police Court, and the pris oner an old we man in tatters "What charge do you make?" asked the Judgo "Vagrancy," was the reply "Do you know her?" "She is my mather. I am sarry to say." The spectators bissed, and the magistrate decline to commit the mother. -A live baby is used in a play now on the

road, and this fact is turned to profitable account by the manager of the company, which appears in the play. In every city he advertises for a baby, and humdreds are offered. This makes a nevel baby show, the reporters describe it, and much attention is thereby drawn to the performances. -Pat Rooney, the pride of the concert

halls, was performing in Chicago. Alderman Poevey called on him at midnight, at his hotel, in a state of effusive intoxication, to express admiration and to be pro sented to his wife. Pat said it was too late for such a call. The Alderman insisted. A terrific fight ensued, the city father getting the worst of it. -Sir Walter Scott mentions in "Paul's letters to his Kins olk " that years before Josephine became Empress a lady told him how it had been predicted

that she would rise to the highest pilon of human grandeur, and yet never be a queen; further, that she would die in a hospital. She never was a queen, and died at Maimaison, which had once been a hospital. -A German named Rubner has been making some interesting experiments to determine what proportions of the several ingredients of various foods are absorbed in the body. It was found that with carrots and potatoes no less than 39 per cent, passed through the body, leaving 61 per cent, to be retained. It was proved that far more of fig h is retained than of any other food.

-In Sir Robert Peet's strong Government of 1841 there were three Scotchmen. At one time Scotthe House of Commons, Now, except Mr. Gladstone, the only contingent of political intelligence which Scotland, with its dominant liberalism, contributed at the last election was Mr. Trevelyan, Grant Buff, and Dr. Playfair. -Amherst College has concluded that its students are men, their ages averaging 22, and wit, there-

fore, no longer subject them to discipling as boys. They

will hereafter be held responsible for their work, but no ties, but has never been fully tested in this country, though Harvard has, to a limited extent adopted it. -Booth Winter had been ill for months at Detroit, and the mistortune had reduced his family to poverty. He was not hopeful of recovery and regarded himself as a burden on his wife. Resolving upon suicide, he gashed his throat with a knife. His wife disarmed him, and held the wound with her hand, so that he could

not bleed to death. He begred her to let him die, using every argument he could think of, and strangiling to free himself. The resolute woman conquered, but only tem porarily, for he died next day, -Two sisters were the only eye-witnesses in a homicide case at Little nock, Arkansas. One gave a outhful account of the tracedy and the other a false one; out which was the perjuter was so difficult to determine that the first jury disagreed, and the second rendered a moreonise verdict of manslanghter. George Boye as killed by Charles Lee. Eis wife and her sister were present. The wife swore that the deed was entirely un

provoked. Her sister, who was Lee's sweetheart, awon

that he acted in self-defence. Neither was shaken by -David S. Mauch attempted to murder night with an axe, he mangled her in a horrible manner. and then fled, supposine he had killed her. She lay for weeks betwirt life and death, but fluilly recovered band was not found by the apathetic officials. A few days ago Mrs. Mauch quietly set out to join him homewhere in the far West. "Dave was always fond of me," she said, "and I don't believe he really meant to take

my life. Anyhow, I can't live away from him." -It is a noteworthy fact that mineral off similar to that of Pennsylvania has lately been pumped n the valley of Cecco, in the Abrezzi and also at Riva. selves will be found. The American mode of extracting the oil is used, and some expert Canadians are employed on the work by an liaio-French company. The pumps are worked by steam, and the whistle of the crime is now heard where not long ago the shepherd's pipe was the only sound that broke the micace of the valley

-Whenever a member of the royal family of England is buried, a fee for "breaking the ground" of £250 is demanded by the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, although not an inch of ground is disturbed, but merely a stone taken up in the centre of the choir of St. George's Chapel, which gives entry to the passage leading up to the coval vanit. Many years ago, when the Lord Chamberiain happened to be a rigid Presbyterian, he posttively refused to may the exactitiant burial fee and con trived to dolar the payment till more than a year had passed; and it might never have been handed over to the avaricious dignitaries but for his lordship providentially happ ning to go out of office.

-Salvini believes that Shakespeare intended Othello to be a Moor of Barbary, or some other part of northern Africa. "I have met several," tho tracedim says, "and think I minter their ways and manners preity well. You are aware, however, that the historical Othello was not a black at all. He was a white man, and a Venetian General named Mora. His history resculbles that of Shakespeare's here in many particul-lars. Giranto Cinthuo, probably for better effect made out of the name Mora, mora, a blackamoor, and Shakespecie, unacquainted with the true story followed this old novelist's lead, and it was well he did so; for have we not in consequence the most perfect delineation of the

-William Beach left his wife and two litthe children at Pinnas, Cal., to unifertake ayear's mining job in Revada. He provided a comfortable house for his family, sent money regularly for their support, and received letters at short intervals from his wife. At the end of the year he returned joyfully to Pinnas. Mrs. Banch, asso, a sathe greenings were over, contessed that she had fallen in love with another man during hisabsence and beinged tearing for terriverees. He replied that he could not condone the off-ner, and should precise a fiverer, but that he wond not exparate her from her chiltren, and smould led her five in the house and take care of the it. the was crateful for this concession, and the fact of the divorce was not generally knowing but the serrow drove her cross, after a few months, and also to now in no incidence any turn.

The new piece of Alexandre Dumas, just can at the Français. Is of the moral order. thenette the tile rate is record and beautiful and good lett pred, and have tushed who is not. Preferred convolution of the usual kind is at hand to the pressured an annable ment of the family, who would enable Liouette to suptaxonnes unpummumly branish, but, at the critical mo-mout, the presence of her much mischall sixes her and the whole simation. The annalog rights extremite the background with a sign, paper and manufactor reconciled; and the nuclear falls. It is nothing way that Dumas. pays off another large installment of the deta be incurred to virtue by his earlier wors. Crossette is to play a hashand, a role in which his one failing tendency to rink need not interfere with a successful performance The Français Las, before now, but to drop its curtain abrupily in the middle of an act because thirdn could not ec on; but in the new part such a failing would only ren-der him additionally objectionable, and enhance the herclar of his wife's affection.